

The Missionary Intelligencer.

VOLUME XXVIII.

JUNE, 1915.

NUMBER 6.

Entered at the Post-office at Cincinnati, O., as second-class matter.

Address all correspondence to the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Box 884, Cincinnati, O.

The Call Out of the Dark.

R. Wright Hay.

“The night lies dark upon the earth, and we have light;
So many have to grope their way, and we have sight;
One path is theirs and ours—of sin and care,
But we are borne along, and they their burden bear,
Footsore, heart-weary, faint they on the way,
Mute in their sorrow, while we kneel and pray;
Glad are they of a stone on which to rest,
While we lie pillowed on the Father’s breast.

“Father, why is it that these millions roam,
And guess that that is Home, and urge their way
To reach it, haply, somehow and some day?
Is it enough to keep the door ajar,
In hope that some may see the gleam afar?
May not I go, and lend them of my light?
May not mine eyes be unto them for sight?
May not the brother-love Thy love portray?
And news of Home make Home less far away?”

Financial Exhibit for First Seven Months, 1915.

	1914	1915	Gain
Contributions from Churches	2,467	2,398	*69
Contributions from Sunday-schools	212	256	44
Contributions from C. E. Societies	304	311	7
Contributions from Individuals	801	667	*134
Amounts	\$133,725 27	\$105,499 94	*\$28,225 33

Comparing the receipts from different sources shows the following:

	1914	1915	Gain
Churches	\$63,166 17	\$53,397 10	*\$9,769 07
Sunday-schools	3,372 62	3,644 21	271 59
Christian Endeavor Societies	2,817 70	2,432 80	*384 90
Individuals and Million Dollar Campaign Fund	30,150 58	21,017 63	*9,132 95
Miscellaneous	2,856 95	2,144 88	*712 07
Annuities	26,459 50	20,516 24	*5,943 26
Bequests	4,901 75	2,347 08	*2,554 67

*Loss.

Loss in Regular Receipts, \$19,727.40; loss in Annuities, \$5,943.26; loss in bequests, \$2,554.67.

The above report will give all the friends of the work most anxious concern. This is the hour for the most earnest response on the part of every one who has the work at heart. The missionaries and their helpers are in distant lands. They are pressed now most distressingly for funds. Retrenchment will mean great suffering for the work. Unless the receipts increase quickly, it will be necessary.

These words of R. A. Doan should be pondered and prayed over: "Sitting to-night in the midst of heathenism, darker than anything ever painted for me by those who knew, I have nothing so precious that I would not give it if I could be assured that by that means my brethren in America who have it in their power to minister to these in the name of Christ, could be made to see the hopeless millions marching on without hope or joy or rest."

Let us not stop short of \$100,000 on Children's Day this year.

A. J. Bush, of Texas, secured an offering from each of the three churches for which he preaches.

Indications are that Children's Day is securing a stronger grip on the hearts of our people every year.

Make Children's Day a day of rejoicing, thanksgiving, love, and sacrificial giving for the needy of the earth.

More orders for Children's Day supplies have come to the Foreign Society so far this year than ever in the history of our work.

Frank Garrett, of the Evangelistic Training School in Nankin, writes that there are one hundred students now in attendance. Twenty new ones enrolled for this year.

If our Children's Day offering for Foreign Missions should be cancelled,

fifty missionaries and three hundred native workers would have to be dismissed from the service this year.

And a little child shall lead them.
—Isa. II. 6.

The Sunday-school superintendents have very largely in their hands the possibilities of Children's Day. As they guide and inspire the children, so will they be led to participate in the great cause of world-wide missions.

The National Convention meets in Los Angeles, July 18-25. There should be a large attendance this year. Many people will combine the Convention with a visit to the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. The Los Angeles program promises to be a very strong one.

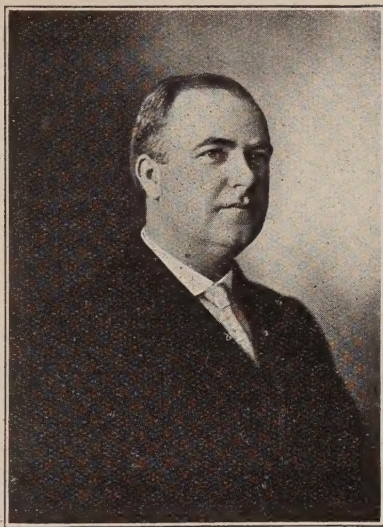
The Foreign Mission Journal, published by the Southern Baptists, states that there is one rich man who lives on one-tenth of his income and gives nine-tenths to the support of the gospel. His income is about \$100,000 a year.

"We are delighted with the Children's Day service. It is the most attractive of any yet issued." One of many messages of appreciation. Your school will miss much of missionary inspiration if it does not use the service.

In India the mass movements towards Christianity continue, and most Indian missionaries are put to it to find teachers for the numbers who are turning to them. In one district there were 2,600 inquirers, but there was not one to teach them.

In a letter from T. J. Saunders, of London, England, he speaks as follows concerning Children's Day exercise: "Your annual gift of helpful missionary literature greatly aids us. Some of the songs are loved in families long after the day."

From every field the call comes for reinforcements. The nations were never before so ready to hear the gospel as they are now. If the brethren every-



GEO. F. CUTHRELL.

Minister of the Sherman, Texas church, which becomes a Living-link in the Foreign Society. Pastor and church are to be congratulated.

where realized this, there would be no lack of funds to maintain and enlarge the work.

The graduating exercises in the Christian Institute in the Philippine Islands were held March 28-29. Four were graduated from the Evangelists' Training School, one from the Training School for Nurses, and one from the Bible College.

If the pupils of our Sunday-schools could take a journey through the heathen lands of the East and see the millions of children who are waiting for the gospel without knowledge of our God, what an outpouring of gifts there would be on Children's Day!

Our Sunday-schools are no longer schools for the children alone. They are schools for the whole church. The most enthusiastic support of the Children's Day offering should come from the adults in the Bible schools, who are far more able to give than are the children.

Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth.—Psa. 45. 16.

Dr. Gambrell, of the Southern Baptist Church, has said with great emphasis: "A church that is not missionary has no right to exist. It is an impertinence. We must do two things—enlighten and inspire the people. Their capacity for knowing is wonderful."

The secretary of one mission in India says: "The most trying part of my work has been the necessity of informing enthusiastic workers that open doors must not be entered, that golden opportunities must be allowed to slip, and even in some instances that work must be curtailed."

Julio Fuentes, our Cuban evangelist at Union, Cuba, reports three baptisms at Union and nine at Manquito. The people at the last named place subscribed \$72 for a building, and already had in hand over \$200 for that purpose. This band of people is very loyal and enthusiastic.

The Jubilee of the China Inland Mission will be celebrated at Niagara-on-the-lake, Ontario, from June 15th to the 20th. The China Inland Mission has over a thousand missionaries at work. At the Jubilee there will be a conference for Missionary and Bible study, and for prayer.

From University Place Church, Des Moines, 34 have gone to the foreign field: sixteen to China, seven to India, four to the Philippines, two to Japan, two to Africa, and one each to Porto Rico, South America, Turkey, Tibet, and one Japanese has gone to work among his own people in California.

For the month of March the American Board reports a gain of \$3,616.65, and for the first seven months of the year a gain of \$23,670.49. The *Herald* says that to bring the Board through the year with every dollar of obligation paid will be a notable achievement. The editor adds: "And we are going to do

it. Let every one take notice and prepare to help." If the Congregationalists can do that, we can do it. We can do it if we will. Shall we not all try?

The Universities Mission in Africa was begun under the inspiration of Livingstone, while on his first furlough. While his body was being carried to the coast the foundation-stone of the Zanzibar Cathedral was being laid. The communion table stands on the spot where the whipping-post in a slave market stood.

R. A. Doan is spending a week at each station in Japan. His plan is to organize Bible classes among the Christians and inquirers. Professor Ishikawa goes with him as interpreter. The visits and work of these men will do much to deepen the spiritual life of the Japanese Christians and will do much to cheer the missionaries.

The churches in Victoria, Australia, raised \$6,795 for Foreign Missions, a record amount. The Swanston Street Church, of Melbourne, has raised \$600, thus entering the Living-link column. The churches in Australasia support P. A. Davey in Japan; Miss Mary Thompson in Harda, India, and Miss Rosa L. Tonkin in Shanghai, China.

The church at McKinney, Texas, takes thirty-three copies of the MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCER. The minister, W. P. Jennings, is delighted. The subscriptions were all secured one Sunday morning, at the service, in about five minutes. A good list can be secured in almost any church. We will furnish envelopes for this purpose free of charge. Try it.

Bible by the Million.—In the year ending March 31, 1914, the three principal Bible societies of English-speaking lands issued more than sixteen million copies of Scripture. Of this output, the British and Foreign Bible Society circulated 8,958,000 copies; the American Bible Society, 5,251,000 copies, and the National Bible Society of Scotland, 2,698,000.

And all thy children shall be taught of Jehovah, and great shall be the peace of thy children—Isa. 54. 13.

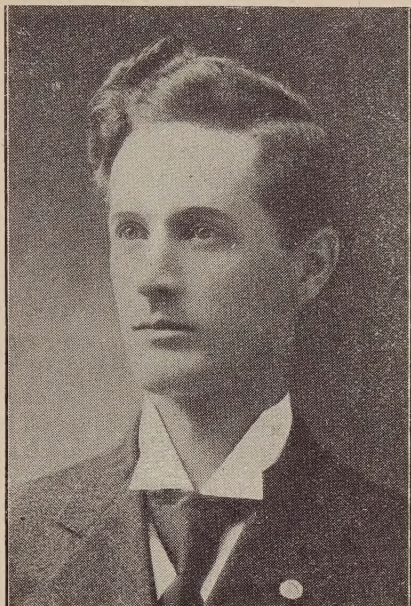
The church at Sherman, Texas, enters the Living-link column. C. F. Cuthrell is the useful pastor. He has a large program for that church. He has recently conducted a successful meeting there resulting in about forty additions. The Sunday-school is growing. He expects to see the house of worship enlarged. He enjoys the confidence and love of the whole congregation.

Eighteen dollars has just been received from our mission Sunday-school at Union, Cuba. This is their Children's Day offering, which they gladly send. Eight of the Cuban pupils gave \$1 each. This Sunday-school is a mission of our work in Matanzas, Cuba, and is presided over by Julio Fuentes, the Cuban pastor. This ought to be a great inspiration to the schools in the United States.

German soldiers at the front have sent contributions to their missionary societies from their pay. Some of the German societies report increased incomes. German members of the Student Movement have been holding Bible circles in the trenches, amidst the thunder of the guns. This shows what men can do when they are thoroughly enlisted in the support of a great cause.

The following comes from one of the oldest annuitants of the Foreign Society, Mrs. J. C. Houston, Morganfield, Kentucky: "The report of the Commission thankfully received. I find it very instructive in our foreign work. I have seen the church when almost in its infancy, seen it in its different phases up to the present time, and its growth and work an a marvel to me. But when the Lord is with us we cannot fail."

Since the first Children's Day, the Sunday-schools have contributed \$1,387,412 for Foreign Missions. Last year they gave \$92,753. We believe they will reach the \$100,000 mark this year.



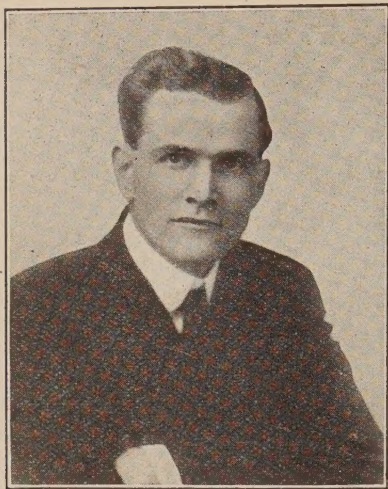
C. R. OAKLEY, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

The Bible School of this church under the new pastor's leadership, has decided to be a Living-link in the Foreign Society. This is a fine step forward.

And why not? It should be every school's privilege and pleasure to have a share in sending the gospel to the "uttermost parts." The watchword would be more than realized if each school contributed something.

The outlook for Children's Day for Foreign Missions is most encouraging. Up to date more schools have ordered supplies than ever before in the history of Children's Day. The indications are that the schools will go beyond the watchword of \$100,000. Few people appreciate the great part which our Sunday-schools have in our Foreign Missionary work. The funds from this source provide for the salaries of over fifty missionaries and 350 workers. Last year more than 4,000 schools participated in Children's Day.

And the child grew, and waxed strong, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon him.—Luke 2. 40.



C. V. ALLISON,

Pastor of West Liberty, Ia., Church. This congregation of 250 members has just become a Living-link in the Foreign Society. The pastor and church are to be congratulated on this splendid advance step.

Are we praying for our missionaries and for the work in which they and we are engaged? If a million people were on their knees night and morning asking God to thrust out the men and women needed, and to move upon the hearts of the churches so that they would provide the funds needed for their maintenance and equipment, we would see such results as we have never seen and shall not see until we avail ourselves of the infinite resources of our God. There is urgent need now of prayer that is fervent and effectual.

WANTED.—The Society wants a medical missionary for Luchowfu, China. There is a large hospital in that city, and a work has been done that has given the hospital a reputation throughout all the region round about. Dr. Paul Wakefield is there, and is working to the limit of his strength; but he cannot begin to do all that should be done. Whoever goes to Luchowfu should be a thoroughly qualified physician and surgeon; at the same time, he should

be a man who can make Christ known to the patients. Among the thousands of young medical men in America, it must be that there is one who can be found for this place.

Splendid news is coming to the office concerning new Living-links. Secretary Bert Wilson writes of the churches at Chillicothe, Missouri, and West Liberty, Iowa, becoming Living-links on two recent Sundays. These are fine steps for these two churches. The pastors and the congregations are very happy. This Living-link connection with the foreign field will help in every home enterprise. In both of these cases large budgets were raised at the same time for home missionary work. The pastors write that a new vision has come to these congregations.

Suffer the little children to come unto Me: forbid them not: for to such belongeth the kingdom of God.
—Mark 10. 14.

One Methodist church in Buffalo gave \$15,524 for missions and benevolences last year. Besides supporting a missionary and his wife in Africa, the members of that church have built a hospital in China and maintain therein a native evangelist and his assistant. The pastor says that nearly every country in the world is represented in the missionary support of the church, and adds, significantly: "Of course, the membership has grown steadily. We have several young people studying for the ministry and for missionary work."

Out of thirteen German societies, five have received considerably more money this year than in the corresponding period last year, five somewhat more, and only three considerably less. The serious trouble comes in the disorganization of the work. Students in training for mission work have been called to the colors; mission buildings have been turned into hospitals; workers on furlough cannot return, and the sending of money to the fields is difficult, and in some cases impossible.

The latest statistics of evangelical church membership in China give 470,000. There are 546 ordained Chinese pastors, and 5,364 unordained workers; 5,000 school teachers, and 2,000 Bible-women. The hospitals number 235, and 1,322,900 patients were treated last year.

Frederick W. Burnham, the new president of the American Christian Missionary Society, is a graduate of

Eureka College, a diligent student, a pleasing and impressive speaker and writer. He has been called from the pastorate, in which he was eminently successful, to the presidency. Mr. Burnham has given much time and thought and

labor to the support of the cause of Christian Union. He enters upon his new duties with the best wishes of a great host of friends both for himself and for the society.



From a babe thou hast known the sacred writings which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith that is in Christ Jesus. —2 Tim. 3. 15.

Secretary F. M. Rains writes, from Texas, that McKinney and Sherman, in that State, have each become a Living-link on two successive Sundays. After he had spoken to these congregations, the response was very generous and enthusiastic. The step of these two churches will be a great inspiration to other congregations in Texas. Every church of three hundred members could easily become a Living-link in the Foreign Society and thereby not only link itself up with the great cause of world-wide redemption in a very vital and sympathetic way, but also bring great inspiration back to itself for the task in the homeland. We believe the greatest era for Living-link support ever experienced is



E. S. PRIEST,

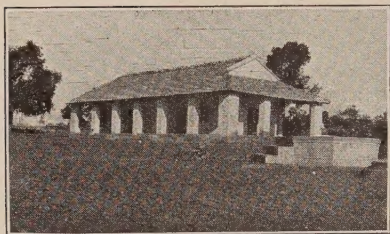
Minister at Chillicothe, Mo. This church has taken a fine advance step in becoming a Living-link with the Foreign Society.

just before our churches. The Foreign Society now has about one hundred and seventy-five congregations supporting their missionaries on the foreign field.

THE SHAME OF INDIFFERENCE.

AN EARNEST WORD FROM AN ANXIOUS PREACHER.

"Enclosed is a draft for \$15. I am sorry to say that this seems to be the price our congregation is willing to pay as their share in the world's redemption. Ordinarily, when I send in an offering I simply send a short business note with it, but this time I can scarcely refrain from expressing my feeling of disappointment that our church did so little. I am contributing to the Foreign Society's work in another way or I should myself have put in the amount enclosed. I have poured my very soul into my appeal for the support of our noble missionaries as they proclaim the gospel, and \$15 is the answer. And ours is a rich congregation. The reason I send this word is because we preachers receive many circulars from the societies asking us to get the money. It is perfectly right that you should depend upon the preachers



Hospital at Harda, India, built by Mrs. John W. McCleave of Lawrenceville, Ill. The baptistery can be seen in front.

for this, but perhaps sometimes we are not rated as very much interested because we do not get bigger offerings. I am glad, however, of the signs of a transformation going on in our brotherhood. Our churches must meet this great proposition of world evangelization, and those who do not must die. Brother Clarence DePew, in a letter to me recently, in speaking of this very thing, said that a live faith will go to the uttermost parts of the earth; a dead faith stays at home. Pardon this lengthy note, but let me close in wishing God's blessing upon the Foreign Society, and hoping that our churches that are asleep in their stinginess will awake and confess their shame."

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

A word of commendation from Secretary A. J. Brown, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions:

"I am indebted to you for the copy of the printed report of 'The Commission to the Far East' of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. It impresses me as a remarkably able and interesting State paper. I hope that it is to be circulated widely throughout your communion, and that many other communions will have the opportunity which you have so kindly given me to read it. This is a wonderful era in the development of the Kingdom of God, and a report like this helps one to realize more vividly the splendid significance of the time and the solemnity of our responsibility to meet the questions which the providence of God is bringing to us."

And He called to him a little child, and set him in the midst of them, and said, Verily I say unto you, Except ye turn, and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven.—Matt. 18. 2, 3.

THE HIGH HOUR FOR AMERICAN STEWARDSHIP.

We are free from war. While the nations of Europe are struggling with each other in the death grip of battlefields, our whole land is at peace: no war clouds hang upon our horizon. We do not know what poverty is. The cry of "hard times" to-day is a contradiction. While there is inconvenience and some suffering in certain quarters, we have no right to talk poverty when the millions of Europe are passing through Gethsemane. Our land is wonderfully prospered.

No Christian nation lies so near the great mission fields of the far East as do we. The Pacific Ocean has become a mere lake, and across its narrow stretch lie China and Japan and India and the Philippines and Thibet. They recognize us as their near neighbor. We are almost within talking distance. As never before in our history, we enjoy the friendship of these Eastern lands. They look to us for ideals in government and education and religion. China, especially, is open to everything we can give her to-day. The pictures of our great statesmen hang in the homes of her people. Her thousands of students are studying American ideals. Our impartial treatment of these lands of the East has deepened their love for us.

Never were conditions so wonderful as they are in the mission fields to-day. Every land is in transition; every door is flung wide. The people are becoming dissatisfied with their old philosophies and religions and the temples are falling into ruins. Thousands of these people have turned their eyes toward the West and their hopes center in our civilization. In this wonderful hour we must give them that which will make their civilization of the future strong and moral.

This is our task. America is responsible for the future of the Orient as no other nation. We are young and strong and vigorous. Our churches are rich and organized and full of leaders. If we do not take advantage of the present great emergency, God cannot bless our churches.

Children's Day is a mighty motive—

it is also a wonderful means. Through this great day we can dispense the teachings of Christ in the mission fields. Through the offerings on the first Sunday of June our Sunday schools can reach to the ends of the earth and bestow of their gifts in the most-needed places. Let us all have a share on Children's Day.

A Cluster of Gems From Phillips Brooks.

If the Christian faith does not culminate and complete itself in the effort to make Christ known to all the world, that faith appears to me to be a thoroughly unreal and insignificant thing, destitute of power for the single life, and incapable of being convincingly proved to be true.

I hold it to be one of the most beautiful and reassuring facts in all the world that the purer and finer any attainment grows, the more it comes into the necessity of expansiveness. It is the half-cultivated people who guard their feeble culture by arbitrary lines of separation. The heart of any good thing is catholic and expansive.

It is the most truly thorough learning which by and by begins to be dissatisfied with its own learned luxury, and to desire that all men should have the chance of knowledge. It is the most true refinement that believes in the possible refinement even of the coarsest men.

It is a constant effort, I say, requiring continual watchfulness both in minister and people to see that an earnest church is kept apostolic, with the outward consciousness always alive, knowing that it exists not for its pewholders, but for the community; for just as many of the human race as it can possibly reach; knowing that its pewholders will get the best good out of it the more

completely they can feel, the more manifestly they can show, that they feel that it is in no real sense their church. It is first God's church, and then the church of all or any of God's children.

We cannot believe in Christ for ourselves, unless we believe in him for all the world. The more deeply we believe in him for ourselves, the more certain we shall believe that he is the Saviour of the world.

Just as surely as you deepen your own spiritual life and make Jesus more your Saviour, just so surely you will believe in Foreign Missions, and long to tell all that he is their Saviour too.

Surely this of all times is not the time to disbelieve in Foreign Missions. Surely he who despairs of the power of the gospel to convert the world to-day, despairs of the noontide just when the sunrise is breaking out of twilight on the earth.

Rather this Sunday (the Sunday for the Annual Offering) ought to seem the flowering Sunday of the year. To-day we ought to seem to come into the very heart of the gospel. The other Sundays may well seem beside it to have been lingering on the borders of our faith. To-day we come directly to its center, and, with true confidence in both, claim our Saviour for the world and claim the world for our Saviour.

The Inevitable.

On the far reef the breakers
Recoil in shattered foam,
Yet still the sea behind them
Urges its forces home;
Its chant of triumph surges
Through all the thunderous din—
The waves may break in failure,
But the tide is sure to win!

O mighty sea, thy message
In clinging spray is cast;
Within God's plan of progress
It matters not at last
How wide the shores of evil,
How strong the reefs of sin—
The waves may break in failure,
But the tide is sure to win!

EDITORIAL.

RETRENCHMENT!

A Very Serious But Imperative Step.

As the Missionary Intelligencer is going to press, the Executive Committee of the Foreign Society has been holding a long session on the question of the financial outlook. After the most careful and prayerful deliberation, it has been decided that retrenchment in all the fields is absolutely necessary at the present moment. The decision has been made to reduce the payments to the fields for the native work 10%, all of the missionaries' salaries 10%, and to begin a reduction in the salaries of the secretaries at the office of 20%. Nearly every other foreign board in America at some time in its history has made serious reductions of this kind, in some such cases even being 50% of all expenditures, but this is the first time in the history of the Foreign Society when any reduction has ever been asked for on the part of the missionaries. The Executive Committee of the Foreign Society takes this step with great regret, but the necessities of the hour make it imperative.

This move will necessarily cause serious embarrassment to the missionaries and the native workers on the field. Their stipends are very moderate at best, and just at this time, because of the war, the expenses of living have increased on every mission field we have, so that the reduction will be doubly hard. Cablegrams will be sent to each field, and the reduction will begin with the June payments. The reason for this retrenchment, as has been intimated for several months, is the shortage in receipts from the March Offering and other sources. The income just now is about \$28,000 behind that of last year for the same number of months, and while we are hoping for better returns during the remaining months of the year, yet this safeguard seems absolutely necessary. The deficit of the Foreign Society at the close of last year was \$49,998. This has been caused by the fact that the work has developed more rapidly than the income has increased. To forestall the possibility of a larger deficit at the close of this year, the above reduction has been made.

The retrenchment in the foreign work cannot be made as readily as matters can be adjusted in such a crisis at home. Foreign missionary work is established in distant lands, the missionaries go out for life, and institutions of learning, hospitals, orphanages, and other features of permanency have been established upon the field. The serious blow to the work which such a step means can hardly be appreciated here at home. Before any reduction was contemplated the missionaries were facing great emergencies with aching hearts, an inadequate force of workers, and little equipment. This step means that many native workers will have to be released, work will have to be closed which has been built up with great sacrifice, and much sorrow brought to the hearts of the missionaries.

The support of the missionaries is a sacred obligation upon the brotherhood which has sent them forth to labor in the distant lands. It is hoped that the friends of the work will rally in such a way that this necessary reduction with the attendant suffering to the work and the workers can be speedily canceled. This is a time for self-denial and worthy support of the Christlike work which has been established in mission fields.

The Executive Committee of the Foreign Society feels that the brotherhood is entitled to know the exact facts in the case. The work is the work of the brotherhood, whose agent the Executive Committee is.

The War Emergency of the Foreign Society.

The Foreign Society is meeting a very serious emergency because of the war in Europe. There are many ways in which this great cataclysm is affecting the cause. It seems pathetic that in this hour of the most marvelous opportunity in heathen lands a restriction should come of this kind.

1. In almost every mission field the Foreign Society has, war conditions have affected prices, and thus made mission work more expensive.

2. The cost of transportation and shipping to nearly all of the mission fields has necessitated additional expenditure on the part of the Society.

3. The cost of hospital supplies, insurance, and local necessities for the equipment of the work has gone up in nearly all of the fields, and this is a very serious handicap.

4. Our workers are under the necessity of helping neighboring European missionaries, from whom supplies in many cases have been almost entirely cut off. The work cannot be abandoned on the field, and much is needed along this line.

5. One of the saddest emergencies which arises because of the war is the lessening of receipts in the homeland because of what people consider hard times and the war emergency here. Individual gifts in the Million Dollar Campaign

for the Foreign Society are being delayed in payment because of the financial situation. Many churches are not sending in as large an offering as last year because of the financial unrest.

Certainly in this hour of world-tragedy and crisis the Disciples of Christ should rally in no uncertain way to the emergencies of the hour. In spite of the talk of hard times, we in America have comparative abundance. We have not yet touched the sources of our possibilities for missionary work. The gifts of most of us are small and inadequate.

What justification have we in talking of hard times and sacrifice in the presence of what the people of Europe are undergoing? What right have we to tighten our purse-strings and limit our generosity in the hour when the mission fields are presenting to us astounding opportunities? The missionaries write with aching hearts at the thought of any retrenchment. They plead and pray for reinforcements to enter the wide-flung doors. They are handicapped beyond measure because of lack of equipment and workers to take advantage of the ripe opportunities.

This great tragedy in Europe is paralleled by a greater opportunity in the mission fields. This year should see the most unselfish response from our churches and Sunday-schools. In

this critical hour we should not speak of self-denial until we have practiced it.

The call of an emergency is upon us, for which God will hold us accountable. Can we sing, "Onward, Christian soldiers, marching as to war," and not put into our giving this year something of the real militant spirit? Can we voice, "Like a mighty army moves the

church of God," and not give our service and beneficence something of the ring of conquest in this hour when half the world is in physical combat? Could the Master speak for this hour a more fitting appeal than, "We must work the works of Him that sent me while it is day; the night cometh, when no man can work?"

\$500,000.

For four years we have been asking for a half a million dollars in regular receipts. Last year the Society received \$464,149 from all sources. An increase of \$36,000 will reach the goal. No one who is acquainted with our numbers and resources will say that we are not well able to give this amount this year for the work in the regions beyond.

In the year 1897, after several years of heroic effort, we reached the goal of that time, namely, \$100,000. There was great rejoicing over that victory. That victory marked a new epoch in our history, and paved the way for better things in the years to come. Let us raise a half a million this year, and the

rejoicing will be greater than it was then.

This year should not witness a falling off in the number of churches and individuals giving or in the amounts given. The war in Europe has wrought no impairment in our ability as a people to give for the maintenance and enlargement of the work of the Kingdom. Here and there a church and an individual may be in financial straits; but tens of thousands of our people are better able to give than in any previous year. Instead of a falling off, we should give more this year than ever before. Let us honor our Lord by raising the \$500,000 proposed by the Convention for four consecutive years.

Children's Day.

In the thirty-four years since the establishment of Children's Day, the annual contributions have increased from \$750 to \$92,753, and the number of contributing Sunday-schools from 198 to 4,122. The whole amount contributed is \$1,387,412. Nearly one fourth of all the money received by the Society from the first has come from this source.

Large as this amount is, it would seem much larger if, instead of cold figures, we could present the picture of the chapels that have been built, the hospitals that have been supported, the schools that have been conducted, the suffering that has been relieved, and the heathen darkness that has given place to

Christian light. But, however measured, it is a great work.

Valuable as is this contribution, and important as is the Christian work done by the money, it should be borne in mind that not less valuable is the educating influence of the Children's Day campaign upon the givers themselves. An interest in missions is created and the habit of missionary giving is formed in those who will be the backbone of the churches in the next generation.

Children are to be brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and that cannot be done in its fullness without training them to know and love and help in the work of extending the King-

dom of God. The wise man said, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and even when he is old he will not depart from it." He cannot depart from it, for habit makes the man. One who has been diligently and intelligently and systematically trained during the impressionable years to realize his responsibility for the support of missionary work can no more get away from that sense of responsibility than he can get away from his shadow.

Children's Day should be made a high day of missionary enthusiasm and unselfish joy for the children. It should be considered as the culminating point in the school's missionary work for the year, and not as the whole work. It

is possible to raise a good collection by a special service on one day of the year with a few weeks of preparation, but it is not possible in this way to develop the missionary spirit, to inculcate a sense of personal responsibility, and to establish the lasting habit of supporting all missionary enterprises.

This year the Sunday-schools are asked for \$100,000 on the first Sunday in June. That is a very small advance over what was done last year. The Society appeals to superintendents and teachers and parents to help the children make this a record year. If they can give as much as \$125,000, they will do a great thing for themselves and a great thing for their Lord.



CARING FOR THE DESTITUTE.

This is a picture of Miss Edna V. Eck of Bolenge, Africa, and a group of refugee women and girls she has taken under her care. These women have escaped from their polygamous husbands and cruel masters and have come to the missionaries for refuge and teaching. The government grants them protection when they apply to the Mission under such circumstances. They are given work to do on the Mission Station and allowed ten cents a week with which to buy food. This is a very small amount but provides for them. Two dollars and sixty cents a week provides for the whole group. Here is a good investment for some one. Practically all of these women become Christians.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES.

Our Interesting Work in Cuba.

F. M. RAINS.*

The work of the Foreign Society is not large in the island, but is prosperous. The first point I visited was Manguito, one hundred and seventy miles from Havana. Here we have sixteen members. One year ago a Miss Anna



MR. AND MRS. W. L. BURNER.
Matanzas, Cuba.

Maria Sardines, a Cuban, went all the way to Matanzas, a distance of eighty miles, to be baptized by Melvin Menges, our missionary. She is a rare young woman, a teacher of high standing and ripe scholarship. She has given a lot for a chapel in Manguito, and fifty dollars besides for a building fund. She is a woman of real culture, and one of the most influential characters of the whole community. The conversion of this woman led to a meeting about last November by W. L. Burner and Julio Fuentes, at which time thirteen were baptized. In spite of a pouring Cuban rain, the Christians came to meet us. It was a glad occasion. They sing the old gospel songs like they had been singing them for many years. They have already started a building fund for a chapel, and have gathered quite a little sum. This point promises rapid and permanent growth. A Sunday-school has been started, and six more will be baptized soon. The population of the

place is fifteen hundred. There are a great many towns in Cuba with a population of about a thousand where there is no Christian influence, not even a Catholic church. Tens of thousands are as ignorant of the gospel as are those in the heart of China or India or Tibet. Cuba can be made a Christian country. It will be a shame to the American churches if it is not done.

Union was the next place we called to see the brethren. It is a city of five thousand population, and twenty miles from Matanzas. It is in the midst of the big sugar industry. Prof. Roscoe Hill was our first representative to preach here. The membership is fifty-five or sixty. Two were baptized while we were there. We are the only Protestants in this place. The Catholic opposition is stubborn and altogether unreasonable. Our mission property is excellent and consists of a modern, neat church and a home for the preacher, all in one building. The location is a good one. The lot, worth \$800, was given by a Swiss friend who resided in the town. Melvin Menges arranged for the building before his return to America, and W. L. Burner, the new missionary, superintended the construction. He did his work well. Julio Fuentes is the preacher in charge. He is twenty-seven years of age; has a bright, helpful wife, and two sweet children. They are in every way dependable. He is an excellent preacher, resourceful, enterprising, and an up-to-date Sunday-school man, which means much to Cuba just at this time.

The Sunday-school has already observed Children's Day, and the house was crowded to overflowing. The offering was more than \$17. You will not often find a brighter and more interesting group of children anywhere. We could start five hundred such schools in Cuba, if we had the men and the money

*Secretary Rains has recently visited the work in Cuba.



Two fine boys whom Mr. and Mrs. Burner are helping in school. They expect to become preachers. \$15 a month will care for the needs of both.

for the task. Just recently a man traveled a distance of ten miles on horseback, over a mountain, to buy a Bible from W. L. Burner for his wife. This is probably the only Bible in a valley which in a way is cut off from the world. There are open doors in Cuba which call long and loud for spiritual help. Why do not hundreds of young men rise up for a joyous task like this? Our churches are sleeping on their job. Our eyes are holden and we do not see; our ears are closed to one of the tenderest appeals in all the world. The pathetic Macedonian call at our very door does not reach our dull hearts.

From Union we went to Jovellanos, a city of 8,000, a railroad center and important. This is thirty miles out from Matanzas, and twenty-five miles from Union. Mr. Menges first preached here four years ago, and held the first meeting January, 1911. There is now a small church of fourteen members, and a Sunday-school and day school. Jacob Gonzales is the preacher. In 1906 he united with the church. It was no easy task for him to overcome the influence of the established church of the country in which he was raised and trained. He

is thirty-two years of age, with natural ability, and is growing in usefulness.

THE WORK IN MATANZAS.

This is the real center of our work in Cuba. The city is probably three hundred years old, wealthy, and beautifully situated on a charming bay, and has a population of 40,000. The work of our mission began in 1902. Besides being a stronghold of Catholicism, the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians are doing effective work. It is really a religious center. It is to be regretted that they are not co-operating more heartily. This situation is in no way the fault of W. L. Burner, our splendid missionary. He seeks union and Christian fellowship in every practical way.

The Christian church has seventy-two members, and probably the best Sunday-school in the city. The school is one of the best organized and efficiently managed I have seen anywhere.

We have excellent property in this city. It is well located on a prominent corner, and includes a church, a large Sunday-school room, an office, and a comfortable and convenient mission home. The cost was about \$17,000. Besides the Sunday-school in the mission building, the missionaries conduct a prosperous school in another part of the city, numbering about one hundred. Much local interest is centered in this school. President A. McLean pays the rent for the building, and in all his generous giving, which is well known, he never made a wiser investment. The missionaries have their minds and hearts on still another school in another locality of the city, if proper encouragement can be secured from the society at home.

THE MISSIONARIES.

W. L. Burner and wife are excellent missionaries. They know the task before them, and perform it with good judgment, tireless industry, tactful management, and a consecration worthy of emulation. They are thoroughly committed to the best things in life. It was an inspiration to us to spend even a short time with them. We cannot do too much for such faithful toilers in the

Lord's harvest field. They need and deserve every ounce of encouragement we can extend them. In a way they are cut off from the world. No word of complaint escapes their lips. They plead only for the Cubans in their deep and widespread need. They love the people. Day and night they plan and pray and toil for their good. They have done remarkably well. I cannot see how they could have done better. They are both good students, and I was told by a number of friends that they have an excellent command of the language. I spoke a number of times and Mr. Burner interpreted. His work was well done.

THE PRESSING NEEDS.

There are many needs for our work, but the following are most urgent:

1. We need an additional man and wife to conduct a school and assist in the general work. The school would give strength and permanency to the evangelistic arm of the service, help to develop and train other workers, and also aid in creating an atmosphere which the country needs. Brother and Sister Burner had been in Cuba only about six months when Brother Menges was compelled to return to the States, and since that time the whole work has fallen upon their shoulders. They did

not have the customary year for learning the language. The responsibility and work are entirely too much for one couple, and it is imperative that they be reinforced. Besides, it is good business, since more than twice the amount of work may be done with little additional outlay. The present building would meet all the needs of a school for some time to come. The presence and fellowship of co-workers would lighten the burdens and cheer the hearts of these overworked missionaries, and enable them to do even greater service.

2. A building is much needed at Manguito, costing only \$600, besides the lot, which has been given by one of the members. The Cuban Christians propose to raise \$300, if the Foreign Society and friends in America will assist with \$300. This ought to be done at once.

3. There are two bright, consecrated young men in the church at Matanzas who desire to make preachers of themselves. They are quite poor. Only fifteen dollars per month will be required to meet the financial needs of both of them. Friends ought to provide this without a moment's hesitancy. W. L. Burner has been carrying this obligation on his own account, but is unable to do so longer.



Part of the new church membership at Manquito, Cuba. All (except the baby) have been recently baptized. Julio Fuentes, the minister in charge, is at the left.

4. It is proposed to reopen a preaching place and Sunday school at Cidra, about ten miles out from Matanzas. This will require nine dollars per month for rent and other incidental expenses.

5. A few brethren at Mostacilla propose to build a small chapel, and ask the brethren in America for only fifty dollars. They will furnish the balance.

Let the friends see that these small and reasonable needs are met *at once*.

Melvin Menges did a splendid service in Cuba, and it was a great loss when

he was compelled to resign and take up a pastorate in the homeland. He is honored by all.

Seventeen years ago I made a brief visit to Cuba. The changes in that time are little less than marvelous. Then we had no believers, no churches, no Sunday-schools, no property. Now we have four churches, seven Sunday-schools, about \$25,000 worth of property (all paid for), and two strong Cuban preachers. Let us see to it that long steps in advance are taken in the next few years.

Ridding a Province of Disease.

C. L. PICKETT, M.D.

In the ministry of our Saviour, three lines of effort are clearly discernible. These were the preaching of the gospel



with especial consideration for the poor; teaching the ignorant, no matter whether rich or poor, and healing the sick. It is this latter that medical missions are most vitally interested in. Our Lord emphasized no special remedies, nor did he

discriminate against any class of disease. He apparently used his divine power to help any one who came to him in the right spirit seeking help. As if to emphasize diversity, he rarely, if ever, healed any two persons in the same way. He did not handicap his disciples by fixing rules of sanitation, which they might find difficult to carry out and which the growing, discovering world might find inadequate to meet the conditions of other climes and other centuries. His main thought seemed to be to impress upon his followers that in the new order of things the sick were not to be neglected. The mentally and physically unfortunate were to be cared for. The giving of a cup of cold water was to be remembered in the judgment. The binding up of the wounds of the man

by the wayside was of more import than the preaching service in Jericho.

To carry out this evident plan of the Master, the church of to-day has sent medical missionaries to the ends of the earth. Sometimes they have gone at the call of the evangelist who has gone on before, and who, seeing the need of suffering humanity, has realized that his message could not be complete without the healing ministry of the physician. Sometimes they have gone out with the preacher, that together they might the better impress upon the heathen mind the all-around helpfulness of the Christian gospel. Sometimes they have gone out ahead of all, in order that they might open the door so that the coming evangel would have a more ready access and that the seeds of gospel truth might the more quickly find favorable soil. But no matter how they have gone, the church has not burdened them with instructions. Every one understands that they are to help interpret Christ to the suffering, sinful world. Whatever remedy that may have been found useful, whatever agent that has demonstrated its worth, whatever specific that science has brought to light, whatever operation that may be curative—these and many other things they are at liberty to employ, only in the name of Him who came to save.

So as we find ourselves in foreign lands with disease and sickness all about



A child with mouth in horrible condition from "yaws" and the same child after treatment.

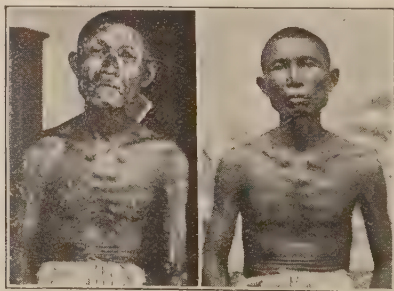
us, we gradually begin to form an inventory. What are the diseases prevalent or that are likely to prevail in the region wherein we have cast our lot? What are the remedies that may be used to combat these maladies, and can they be readily secured? What cooperation may we expect from the people whom we help, from the Government under which we work, from the brethren who sent us out? The writer of these lines is happy to record a few of the experiences that have come to him in eleven years' experience in the Philippines.

To begin with, smallpox has visited our province twice. The first time there were more than two hundred cases. The second time there was but one. So thoroughly have the Government officers carried on their system of vaccination that for the past eight years there has been none. The disease is all but eliminated from the islands. Twice Asiatic cholera has been with us. The first time there were two hundred and seventy-eight cases. The second time there were eighty. Last year another epidemic came within sixty miles of us, where it was stopped by the vigilance of the health authorities.

Early in our work we observed that there were thousands of people affected by a peculiar scaly skin disease known in the books as "*Tenia Imbricata*," but called by the Ilocano, "*Curad*." After a few months' experimenting, we found that a saturated solution of salicylic acid in alcohol would easily and quickly bring about a cure. The people took to it like wildfire. To-day it is not entirely elim-

inated, but fully eighty per cent of it is no more. And the people have paid the bill.

But there is another disease that for ten years has baffled all our efforts. It is a chronic blood disease characterized by a raspberry-like eruption and running a course of from one to three years, certain after-effects frequently remaining throughout the life of the individual. The remedies recommended by the medical books and journals would cure it, but much time was required, and long before the cure was complete the patient would give up in despair. So in the ten years not a half dozen cases had actually been cured. But soon after the appearance of Ehrlich's preparation of arsenic, commonly known as "606" or "Salvarsan," it was discovered that it was a specific for this disease of Tropical Yaws, or Framboesia. A single intravenous injection will destroy the germs and in a few days' time the eruption disappears entirely. But the price of the medicine was beyond our reach. Missionary funds were not available. Most of the people who had the disease were poor. It was just here that the Philippine Legislature came to our assistance and voted the handsome sum of \$3,000 to help us clean up our province. A few friends in America have also lent a hand to the work. Two hundred and two cases were treated and cured at an average cost of \$4.25 each. Patients were coming at the rate of from six to seventeen a day, when all at once no more medicine could be purchased. The only factory was in Germany. The war was on. German commerce was par-



One of Dr. Pickett's patients before and after treatment.

alyzed. Verily no man liveth unto himself, and the innocent suffer with the guilty. The accompanying pictures will give something of an idea of the disease and the effectiveness of the remedy. There are probably eight hundred or a thousand cases in the province, and as it is an infectious disease, the number will increase. We hope to wipe the disease out in a few months when we can again get the medicine.

I may say that we have treated during the past year fifty-two cases of syphilis with this same remedy. The response has been remarkable. We shall rid our province of this disease also, if the Lord wills. Tuberculosis and ma-

laria are like the poor—we have them always with us. The latter easily responds to treatment, but the festive mosquito is marvelously prolific. To destroy all his breeding places would be to destroy the life of the Philippines, whose ground must be irrigated and whose rice paddies must be flooded. Tuberculosis still awaits the magic wand of science to bring forth an adequate remedy. When it comes we shall be ready to apply it, too. May He who said, "Go ye into all the world," help us to preach the gospel of sanitation along with the gospel of divine love!

Laoag, Philippine Islands.

The Annual Convention in India.

R. E. RICE.

All of our missionaries went to the Jubbulpore convention and are back to work once more. The convention was very helpful. We new recruits were glad to meet the good, strong band of workers here in India. The meetings were held in the church on the Bible College compound. The missionaries stayed in the mission bungalows and in the college itself. All ate in the dining hall. This was one of the best hours of the day. The fellowship was great. Nearly every one tried to put problems away, but those who were bearing the burdens seemed to talk business much of the time.

The dinner hour was the real inspiration of the convention. One worker from each station reviewed the events of the year. Some were sad and others were glad. One evangelist of Bina had died from a panther's wound. The mission had lost Dr. Martha Smith. Some stations had undergone severe trials on account of the objections from other religious organizations. The reports were mingled with good news and some humorous happenings. But running through all the messages was a note of victory. It was not the enthusiasm of new missionaries. It was the note which was sounded out by the workers who have toiled in this land for many years. The reports showed a forward march.

The more ready reception of the gospel message was one of the most hopeful signs. As one of the old missionaries looked back over the years, she could see the victories of the cross of Christ. Some of them, in fact most of them, were won by hard work. The slow-moving East is moving little by little, but the point is that she is moving towards the light of a new day.

THE HOLY MAN.

One evening a business man of Jubbulpore took us for an auto ride. We drove out of the city to the south. As we approached the hill which overlooks the river, we saw a row of temples. There are temples everywhere in this land. Across the narrow street was a hut. It was a rude hut. It was built like a tent. It was about six by eight feet. As we stopped in front of it we saw an uncanny person rise up out of the darkness. He was dirty, and so dirty that the word does not describe him. His hair was long and disheveled. He looked like a wild man who had been tamed so that he would not hurt anyone. The only furniture in the hut was a bed. It was about three and a half by five feet. It had no springs and mattress. Instead, there was a base to the top of the bedstead, from which projected spikes. This was the poor man's



WHERE IDOLS ARE EVER PRESENT.

This is a picture of a Hindu Idol imbedded in a tree on our hospital grounds at Harda, India. In the background is a Mohammedan place of prayer. According to the law of the land no shrine can be removed even when the land is purchased.

throne. He crawled up on it and sat on the spikes. His ignorance and superstition tell him that he is doing right. And there are many who think that they shall be rewarded for feeding him.

This is one of the holy men. When we see him and other such sights, we wonder when Jesus will come to India. But the day will come. I doubt not that some day a minister of God may stand on this very spot to preach a Saviour for such as this man. He has lived there for years. He may live there until he dies. But when Jesus is enthroned in that place, his name will be revered there forever.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL AT CONVENTION.

The regular Sunday-school service began at nine o'clock. It was conducted in Hindi. Both the missionaries and the people of the Christian community of Jubbulpore were present. Mr. Grainger taught one of the men's classes, while Mr. Eicher taught the other. The report was made by the secretary of the Sunday-school in just the same way as in a Sunday-school at home. The young man who acted as secretary was a Damoh boy. Some years ago Mr. Ben-

lehr picked him up on the station platform at Katni. He was then a common coolie, and might have been one yet had not he been found. Now he lives in Jubbulpore and works in the Christian press. The fact that there are Damoh boys working in our stations here and there shows the necessity of such a training school. These boys who have been found and trained are diamonds. All they need is the polish. While we are training such boys to do different kinds of work, we are cultivating such material as is needed for teachers, preachers, and secretaries.

THE EASTER MEETINGS.

Three of the evangelists started out to-day for a tour among the villages. They will camp out and visit the villages near them. Mr. Alexander is keeping one evangelist here to help him set up a program of meetings for the Easter season. The plan is to hold the meetings near the Christian community. The first meetings will be particularly for the Christians, then they will be thrown open to all. It is hoped that the season may be helpful for our disciples and also for those who are thinking about the Christian faith. We are praying for the success of this effort.

PLAGUE AT DAMOH.

During the past six or eight weeks the plague has been doing the work of pestilence. As soon as the rats began to die, the people began to move to the fields. The town looked very strange. When the plague was worst the streets looked forsaken. The temporary huts were cold, and the recent rains have given much suffering. The dead bodies are carried outside of the town to be buried. The people take smallpox in a matter-of-fact way, but they have great fear of plague. As many as five have died in one night, but more often the death rate is two or three per day. The Christians are grouped near the Christian community. Our Christians who lived on the hospital compound had to leave their homes.

The people have been very conscientious about remaining in the fields. As the warm weather is coming on, the

plague will decrease. Then the people will return to the town, the schools will reopen, and the trade in the bazaar will go on as usual.

THE MEN AND MILLIONS MOVEMENT.

Mr. D. O. Cunningham brought the fresh facts regarding this great forward movement to our convention. All were inspired to pray more for the success of this effort and for the direction of God's will in the forward steps. One missionary reported that the Christians

working in the shops in the station had asked that they might meet in prayer every day. The work is remembered by all every day. The station prayer service on Monday night does not forget to pray for this work. As the leaders go to rest at home and as they pray God's blessing upon the day's work, our workers in the East are starting into a new day and are praying for guidance. Night and day a volume of prayer is being offered. The movement is a blessing because it calls us to such prayer.

Waiting for the Gospel.

STEPHEN J. COREY.

These four Oriental children are typical of the hundreds of millions of children in Eastern lands who have never heard the gospel of Jesus Christ. This picture appears on the Children's Day poster this year. I took this photograph one day while traveling through Korea. These four children are of heathen parents, and have never heard the name of Jesus Christ. They represent the great mass of youth in all the countries of the East, who are absolutely ignorant of all that is dear and blessed to us.

If I could have one desire of my heart above almost any other, it would be that every boy and girl in the Sunday-schools of America could feel the burden of need for these countless children of mission lands, who have never had the refining and loving influence of our dear Saviour's life and teaching.

One fourth of all the boys and girls in the world are in China. Ninety-five per cent of these are absolutely without any knowledge of our God. One fifth of all the children in the world are in India. Only a very small percentage of these know anything but the most debasing idolatry. Africa with its teeming millions has twice as many boys and girls in it as has the United States, and nine tenths of them are living pagan lives in the darkness of the continent's great jungles.

It can well be said that these children are waiting for the gospel. In their native dispositions they are very similar

to our own children. Their minds and hearts are open. They are in the darkness not because of their own choice. Their lives can be molded and shaped the same as those of our children in America if they have an opportunity. It would be difficult to measure the boundless possibilities which the Sunday-school children of our churches have for making Christ known to the children of these distant lands. Already nearly



Waiting for the Gospel.

\$100,000 a year is given for Foreign Missions by our Sunday-schools, but this could be multiplied by five if the pupils were awakened to the opportunities and necessities of this great task.

Can we resist the call of these helpless little ones on the other side of the globe? God has given us wonderful blessings. We are in a land of peace and Christian opportunity. Sunday-schools and churches are on every hand. Would Christ have us do less than deny ourselves that his Word may be

known to his little ones far across the sea? "They are children crying in the night; children crying for the light, and with no language but a cry." What a glorious opportunity we have on Children's Day to extend a helping hand to our brethren and sisters in less favored countries! The Sunday-school is a mighty agency to help Christ win the world. Children's Day is our supreme opportunity for participation in this glorious work of our Lord.

Missionary Victories in Many Lands.

I.

THE GOSPEL IN KOREA.

It is the purpose in this series of articles to set forth some of the outstanding examples of missionary work carried on by other societies than our own.

Korea is about the size of Utah and has a population of 13,299,699. A wonderful work has been done there in the last thirty years. It has been predicted that Korea will be the first nation to accept Christ in our day. John R. Mott came away from Korea believing that if Christianity were to die out in America and in Canada and in England, it exists with such vitality in Korea that it would ultimately spread again to our shores and reestablish itself.

Missionary work began in Korea in 1884. At the present time the missionaries number 330; missionary wives, 147; Korean preachers, 612; colporteurs and Bible-women, 490; churches and groups of believers, 9,858; church buildings, 2,348. In the boys' high schools 1,982 are enrolled; in the girls' high schools, 1,606. In the 725 primary schools there are 13,254 boys and 5,800 girls. In the two theological seminaries there are 324 students. In the forty-three hospitals and dispensaries there were 2,828 in-patients and 176,113 out-patient treatments last year. The Christian community numbers about 185,000.

Missionaries and Korean leaders lay emphasis on the importance of planting a united church loyal to Jesus Christ, led by the Holy Spirit, and exalting the

Word of God in ministry and in daily life. They feel that cooperation and unity in all matters of common interest are a necessity for effective workmanship. For this reason there is one arts college and one medical college for all Korea.

The Korean Christians are unique in their fondness for and knowledge of the Word of God. They read it and ponder over it with the greatest interest. The ideal is the whole church in the Sunday-school. In addition to the Sunday-school, it is customary to hold Bible classes in as many centers as possible, drawing the people from the nearby groups. These classes last from four or conferences in the evening. People come at their own expense, and pay for light-five days to two weeks. There is regular class work in the day and popular one thousand. Besides the Bible classes there are seven Bible institutes. In these the courses run from a few weeks to two or three months. The attendance at the institutes last year was 502. The effect of this constant Bible study by such a large part of the church is incalculable and results in a type of Christianity more apostolic than much that we are familiar with at home.

The Koreans not only read the Bible, but they accept what they find in it. The divinity of Christ, the atonement, the resurrection, and the miracles are as well understood and are given as much credence as any of our Lord's teaching. They take God at his word and endeavor to shape their lives according to its pre-

cepts. In conversion men are changed through and through. One has only to look at a group of Korean Christians and compare them with what they were ten or fifteen years ago to realize anew that the gospel is the power of God unto salvation unto every one that believes.

Another remarkable thing about the Koreans is the way they give to maintain and to enlarge the work. In one year they gave \$132,025.50, or about seventy-five cents each. Considering their poverty, this is a very gratifying record. In one mission there are 219 ordained Korean pastors, and every one of them on native support. There are 1,088 church buildings: for their erection less than two score received any help from outside sources. There are 8,829 evangelistic workers of different kinds laboring for the Kingdom at no expense to the mission. There are a score or more home missionaries at work in neglected corners, and three Korean missionaries in China, all supported by the native church. Jack London asked, "Do you mean to say that these poor Koreans build their own churches and support their pastors and school teachers?" On being told that they did, he

said, "Well, their Christianity means something to them." People who cannot give money give so many days of personal service in visiting villages and non-Christian homes. In one Bible class the number of days aggregated 500. In another class of 250 members, 2,500 days of Christian service were pledged. In one year the Korean Christians bought 400,000 copies of Mark's Gospel and distributed among their non-Christian neighbors.

What is true of one mission is true of all the missions in Korea. The rule is that the people support their own evangelists and pastors and provide their own buildings. One missionary writes: "Of the more than fifty buildings bought or built in the field of which I have had charge, not one has been built by receiving any material aid except the church in the city. When a building has been lost by fire or storm, we have helped to rebuild. I know some will ask, 'How can churches so poor build their houses?' I cannot tell you how they have done it. It has been done by the grace of God and the self-sacrificing spirit of the people."

As believers multiplied they gathered



A Korean village home in which a church meets. This picture was taken during the visit of the Commission of the Foreign Society to Korea, and at the time a congregation of thirty was meeting in this good man's house. The people all sat on the mats on the floor while they sang and prayed and listened to the preaching. This congregation was entirely self-supporting and was at the time constructing a chapel in another part of the village.



Two Korean men. The one in front is dressed in the ordinary costume, with the peculiar woven-hair hat so commonly worn. The man in the rear is wearing the mourning hat of the Koreans.

into groups or churches. Sometimes the church building was the home of one of the believers. Often it was a special building bought or built by the new believers themselves. The people have never been urged to build beautiful buildings, and every precaution has been taken to keep them from going into debt in order to build. One man lived on one meal a day and gave \$500 in two years to build a church. One sold his ox and gave the money to the church, and pulled the plow himself. He said, "O, it's great; it's good exercise, and I enjoy it." Sometimes Christians mortgage their homes in order that the church may be free of debt.

The account of the church at Chair-yung is as follows: In 1895 a Korean began to preach at that place. The church now has a membership of about

1,200, and supports a pastor and helper. Besides its Sunday and mid-week services there are twenty-one weekly prayer meetings, and at least seventy-one homes where family prayers are held; two weekly classes to prepare 120 Sunday-school teachers for their work; a Men's Personal Work Society, a Women's Personal Work Society, and an Orphanage Society. The church supports two day schools, one for boys and one for girls; they pay a principal and seven teachers.

Sherwood Eddy visited a church that began with seven members in a little hut seventeen years ago. That church has sent out forty-two new branch congregations, and has 1,500 members and is growing because every Christian is a witness, and the gospel is still good news in Korea. Mr. Eddy states that nearly every Korean Christian is a witness, because no man is admitted to the church who has not gone out to win some one else for Christ. If a Christian spends a night in a hotel without telling the message to all the inmates, he feels he has been guilty of missing a great opportunity.

Let no one think that the Korean



Korea Smiles at the Foreigner.

Christians have no trials. As soon as a Korean decides to become a Christian, the police call the next day and ask him why he has adopted the new faith. The new believer knows that his name is on the police records, and that because he is a Christian he is a marked man. Some have been sent to prison. In the prison they have been faithful and true. One prisoner took his New Testament and tore it leaf from leaf and passed the leaves through the cracks into the next cell, and thence they went into other cells until every one in the prison had some leaves of the Word of God. The prisoners read, studied and memorized

the material, exchanging leaves with one another until some of them knew the New Testament by heart.

The Korean church is a witnessing church, a praying church, a Bible-studying church, a giving church. In self-support, self-expansion, and self-government it furnishes a model in many respects for the church in all mission fields. The progress of the gospel in Korea is one of the marvels of our day. Those who wish to know more about this subject can consult "The Christian Movement in Japan for 1914," the work from which the facts in this article are taken.

African Visitors Seeing Their First White Baby.

At the distant station of Longa in Central Africa a little son has recently been born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Hedges. He is the first white baby ever seen in this section of Africa and the natives are coming for miles to view the wonder. The picture shows a daily occurrence at the missionary home at Longa. This is in a very uncivilized section of the Congo. The deep inter-

est of the spectators can be easily noted in this striking picture. Mr. Hedges, the happy father, manipulated the camera while they were absolutely unconscious of any posing. One who has not been in Africa can hardly appreciate what a strange new arrival like this means to these Africans. It is hard for them to understand the sacrifice of the missionaries in leaving the homeland and coming so far to preach the gospel



Natives from a distance viewing, with wonder, the new white baby at Longa, Africa

to poor ignorant people. The coming of the little white child into the home of the missionary is indeed a great wonder to them, and their hearts are stirred with a tender forest love when they see the beautiful family life of the missionaries.

Longa is the place where Ray Eldred and his wife served, and the people for miles around have very tender memories of these heroic people. Now that Mr. and Mrs. Hedges and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have come to take the places of these missionary martyrs they are rapidly gaining a warm place in the hearts of the natives.

The people seen in the picture are untutored savages. The man to the left has his spear and his tsetse fly switch in his hand. On the backs of two of the women may be seen the large baskets in which they carry their produce to the village market. Very little clothing is used by these people before they become Christians. The strange girdle with the large pom-pom can be seen on the woman in the center of the picture, who has the basket strapped to her back. These people are the raw material out of which strong Chris-

tians are being made in our Congo Mission. The churches there have a combined membership of almost five thousand. There are more than one hundred strong evangelists who preach the gospel in every direction.

One of the pathetic things about a missionary's life in the Congo is that while little babies may be born on the field and live there two or three years, as soon as the missionaries return to America it becomes necessary to leave the children here. The climate is too severe for the proper development of a white child. This means great sacrifice for the young couples who go out to the Congo. Ray Eldred's three little boys were in America when he lost his life. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Moon of Bolenge have a child with relatives here and another little one in Africa who was born to them six or eight months ago. There are a host of fine missionary children whose parents are missionaries under the Foreign Society. As Children's Day approaches how appropriate that we should be remembering the little folks whose lot has been to be born in missionary families in different parts of the earth.

There Is No Excuse.

A PASTOR'S EARNEST WORDS TO HIS CONGREGATION.*

Sufficient pledges to cover the support of our missionary on some foreign field of service have been received, and our representative will soon be announced. There has been a very loyal support to our missionary enterprises in this congregation, in spite of some hindering causes. The people have shown by their liberal giving that they believe in missionary work, and that they will not be held down any longer. Knocking on our missionary boards and hinting at graft will not excuse us from following out the great commission of our Lord, to go into all the world with his story. Our missionary boards are only human and may often err in judgment, but

they are men of God in the deepest sense and know more about the problems we have assigned to them than we do, and it is most unchristian to constantly hamper the cause of Christ by speaking doubtfully of their work. If any of us were in their place we would not do half so well. The life directors in these societies are men from every walk and viewpoint of religion and life, and the secretaries and officers are always subservient to their best opinions on all matters. Here in our congregation are great latent resources that never responded to the call of Christ in any large way because the way has not been open. Their life has been directed into other channels and they with all their talent have centered their interest on other lines and are lost to the church. A live man wants to live, and will not be content doing little child tasks in the name of religion.

*A word from E. S. Priest of Chillicothe, Missouri, to his congregation upon the decision to become a Living-link.

The Missionary and the Missionary Promises.*

The missionary broods more than others over the *missionary promises*, and these are the most astonishing and inspiring utterances in the whole world. Use and wont has blunted the edge of our wonder, and only by an effort can we dismiss our dull associations and grasp the unfailing optimism of the Bible. The greatest literary miracle in the world is the unity of the Bible, and its hope of the conversion of all nations. Its writers belonged to one of the smallest and most exclusive races in the world; its books were written at different times, by very different men, and amid various tendencies, and yet they all introduce us to a King who is to establish a world-wide and world-long kingdom. As Abraham was sitting under the great oak at Mamre, he was told that he would have a chosen son, that his son would be the father of a chosen nation, and that the nation would have a chosen seed in whom all the families of the earth should be blessed. The hope of the conversion of the whole

world lives in the heart of the whole Bible. The strongest utterances of this invincible optimism came from the prophets when their land was in ruins and their religious institutions were caught in the rapids and hurrying on to destruction. The same spirit pervades the New Testament, for it was written by fervent missionaries—apostle is the Greek word for missionary—and is everywhere full of the missionary spirit. Its great, oft-recurring words are outgoing—teach, call, keep, heal, say, go, etc. The beloved disciple, even when a prisoner in Patmos, and in a day when heathenism was triumphant everywhere, wrote as if he already heard the tread of the coming millions of Gentile converts hurrying on to the mystic Zion, the seat of Him who is “the Desire of all nations.” He saw his divine Master in a vision as a Roman warrior—a bowman—going forth conquering and to conquer and crowned with victory. The missionary lives in the spiritual ozone of such truths, and thus his hopes are fostered.

*From “Stewart of Lovedale.”

Suggestions From Three Field Marshals.

Lord Roberts, Lord Grenfell, and Lord Methuen wrote a letter to British officers going on foreign service which contains suggestions of the highest importance. These men had the honor of serving in many lands and among people of different races. Writing from their own experience and for the good of their countrymen and for the glory of Christ, this is what they said:

“Holding His Majesty’s commission, you will probably before long serve abroad among non-Christian peoples. We would venture to remind you of the great influence of such a position, and the serious responsibility it entails.

“Whether we recognize the fact or not, our personal lives materially affect the estimation in which the claims of Christianity are held by numbers of natives around us. For instance, a thoughtless word, or careless behavior may give

them wrong and unfavorable impressions as to beliefs and institutions which we are sure you at any rate in your heart really value, and would wish to honor. Respect for the Christian Sunday, and the attitude of a British officer towards Christian worship are closely observed, and have great effect on the native mind. During his recent visit to India the high example of His Majesty the King in these two particulars has made a profound impression.

“Besides this (sometimes unconscious) personal influence, there is the fact that you will almost certainly come into contact with the representatives of various Christian missionary societies, whose special work it is to show to non-Christian peoples the love of the Christ whom we profess to serve. We commend these missionaries to you as a body of men and women who are working helpfully with

the government, and contributing to the elevation of the people in a way impossible to official action. Some object to Christian missions in ignorance of their real value. We would suggest that you will use all opportunities of making yourself personally acquainted with the work they are doing, and the character of the converts. Most missions will bear looking into, and we are convinced that if you will do this, you will never afterwards condemn or belittle them.

"Already the results of Christian missions in many places are very striking. For instance, in the Uganda Protectorate (Central Africa) there is now a prosperous and peaceful community of nearly

90,000 Christians, where not one existed thirty years ago and where unutterable atrocities were of daily occurrence—while on the northwestern frontier of India the pacific influence of missions among the fierce Pathan tribes has been of incalculable value to our government.

"Some of the noblest characters we have met have been missionaries, and the friendships we have made with them are among our cherished memories.

"We venture to hope you will make the acquaintance of such men, thus showing a fellow countryman's sympathy in what is frequently a very difficult and discouraging effort, sometimes sorely trying to health and spirits."

One of the greatest opportunities as well as duties of the pastor is to enlist his people in world-wide benevolence. This is just as great a duty as preaching the gospel, for it is preaching the gospel to hundreds of thousands through the channel of Christian gifts. No pastor

would think of preaching the evangelistic sermon without giving the invitation to accept Christ. Has a pastor any more right to not give the urgent invitation for his people to extend through their gifts the invitation to Christ for the millions in heathen lands?



NEW EDUCATION IN CHINA.

Inside this building with the American windows in it is a modern Chinese school. This is conducted in the main part of an old, remodeled, Buddhist temple. The image of Buddha has been relegated to a small alcove at the side. The Commission of the Foreign Society was inside the school room when the picture was taken.

Notes From Kwenming Road.

MRS. JAMES WARE.

Almost opposite our home, in a row of Chinese houses, we started our Kwenming Road girls' school, three years ago, with an



attendance of eleven pupils. A small fee of a few cents a month was by some thought to be an imposition, as before this the mission schools had not only given free tuition, but had also provided the school supplies. We felt that this was not a good plan, for the Chinese value very lightly what they do not have to pay for; and now the attendance is far more regular, for having paid their money, they feel bound to get as much as possible for it, and in this they are, perhaps, not peculiar.

Our first teacher was not a great success, for her two small children required more time than could be well spared from her school duties. However, we managed to get safely over the first year, and after that were fortunate in being able to rent the lower rooms of the next two houses. This solved an important problem for us, as we had formerly had to conduct the school in an upstairs room, and had been in continual fear lest an accident should happen to the children, climbing the steep steps.

We had also a new teacher, Laibao, whom you may remember as our adopted daughter. She is the girl whom we rescued when she was about five years old. Her feet had been bound, in order to make them the fashionable size, and in the cold weather they had been frostbitten, as she had been unable to run around in order to keep the blood circulating. When our Bible women found her, she was in such a condition that the poor little feet fell off when the bandages were unwrapped. Her parents had no use for a cripple; so as we felt that the Lord would have us to care for her, we took her home, and had the necessary papers made out, rendering it impossible for them to reclaim her when we had educated her.

For some time she was in a hospital, where, from time to time she had to have pieces of bone removed from the stumps. When, at last, she was strong enough to be sent to school she attended the Baptist school in Shanghai for some time, and then we sent her to Miss Lyon's school at

Nanking, where she stayed until her graduation two years ago. The first few years she had to get around on her knees, but later, friends helped me to buy artificial limbs, and she is now able to walk almost as well as any ordinary Chinese woman. The only trouble is that the limbs wear out every few years, and it is quite an expense to buy them.

Laibao is a particularly bright girl, and an earnest Christian. With her help the school has increased to fifty scholars, all paying half a year's fees in advance, and buying their own books. Mothers no longer have to be urged to send their children to school, but they come of their own accord, bringing their money in their hands, asking for admission. In consequence of the increasing numbers of pupils we have taken a third room, and yet we are cramped for space. The district is very densely populated, and if only we had a building we would have as many girls varying from six to twenty years of age as we could teach. I go over every morning to take prayers and to conduct a class in English.

One morning when prayers had just been concluded, we were surprised to see a Buddhist nun from the neighboring temple come in, holding a bunch of lighted incense sticks in one hand and a little girl in the other. She said that she had persuaded a relative to send the child to us because she knew the doctrine was good that we taught, and that the only reason that she herself did not become a Christian was that she had become too old to learn any trade, and that she stayed in the temple because in that way alone could she eat rice—that is, make a living. She asked me to take the child in, and then paid me the money as soon as I consented.

At Christmas the children got up a little surprise entertainment for me. They had various songs and recitations, and then gave the principal performance. They dressed up in various costumes, representing the nations of the world, and one even went so far as to black her face, an unheard of thing in Older China! One child had a candle, and after she had recited her part, she passed it on to the next one, and so on all around the circle. It was very much the same as foreign children do at Missionary Circles, and it proved that the teacher had a great and good influence over her pupils.

Two of our graduates have gone into

a hospital to train as nurses, and a third has gone to another school for higher training. Thus they are preparing for a useful womanhood, such as girls in the earlier years never had. It shows that China is coming out of the rut in which she has been crawling for so many centuries, and that she is making a tremendous progress, especially where women are concerned.

After school hours we use the rooms for mothers' meetings and in this way we reach a great number who are too often neglected. I think that it is as necessary to Christianize the mothers in China as it is at home, as they have as much, if not more influence over the children, the future men and women, as the fathers. The women all take a part in the services, and great is their joy when they are able to read the hymn and to read their Scripture verses. At first if they are unable to read they follow the characters as the others read, and then those who can read, help them over their verses.

Mrs. Goo, one of our most earnest speakers, was very eager to go to a women's school to be educated, and we had plans

to send her this year. But not long ago she came to me, and told me that she would not go, at least, until after summer. She said that a young Chinese man, who had had a laundry business in England, and had married an English girl, had been advised by his doctor to return to China as he was in extremely poor health. So leaving his wife in charge of the business, he had come back, but his native air had done no good for him, and he was now at her house, dying of consumption. She said, "I said to my husband, 'But what will he do when I have to go to school?' He replied, 'If we leave him now, we shall be like the Levite who looked at the man lying on the ground, almost dead, and then passed by on the other side. But if we take care of him we will be like the Good Samaritan who ministered unto him.' And so, 'she said, 'I cannot go this year, but if the Lord takes this man soon, as we think he will, I may be able to go next year, if it be His will. If not, I will abide His good pleasure.'"

Shanghai.



Miss Winifred Brown and her music class at the Margaret K. Long Girls' School, Tokyo, Japan. These Japanese girls are greatly interested in music.

Biographical Sketches of Our Missionaries.

MR. AND MRS. H. C. SAUM.



[Editor's Note.—It is our purpose to give brief biographical sketches of our missionaries. These will appear month by month. There is a growing demand for such information. Our chief regret is that the limits of our space enforce the greatest brevity.]

Harry C. Saum was born near Starsburg, in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, August 12, 1873. At the age of fourteen he was baptized. He received his education in the schools of the Shenandoah Valley, and in Bethany College where he was graduated in June, 1896. After leaving college he went to Indiana County, Pa., where he preached for three years and found the lady whom he married.

Mildred M. Myers was born in Indiana County, Pa., November 27, 1876, and received her education in the schools of the county, and in the State Normal located at Indiana, Pa. At the age of sixteen she confessed her faith in Christ, and was baptized. Her mother and sister, the only living members of her family, are missionaries in British East Africa.

On the 7th of August, 1900, Mr. Saum and Miss Myers were married. They began life together in Belle Vernon, Pa., where he was then preaching. In September, 1902 he was called to the church at Prairie Depot, Ohio, which congenial pastorate he resigned to go to India.

Throughout the nine years of Mr. Saum's work in the ministry in this country he was ever an enthusiastic advocate of Missions. It was not, however, until the last year of his ministry that he and his wife seriously considered going to the mission field themselves. The great need of, and the scarcity of workers impelled them to offer their services. They were appointed missionaries to India, February 4, 1905, and reached the field, November 9th of that year.

In India they have labored at the following places: Harda, Mungeli, Damoh, and Bilaspur. While in Harda their chief work was the study of the language, but in addition to this Mr.

Saum did some teaching in the Boys' School, and assisted in the services for the English speaking community. They had been in India only one and a half years when they were sent to Mungeli for six months to supply in the interval between Mr. Gordon's going on furlough and Mr. Rioch's return. Mungeli was a large station with much institutional work, and as partial famine conditions also existed, and no other missionaries nearer than thirty-one miles, the task was not an easy one.

After Mungeli they were stationed in Damoh. There Mr. Saum had the care of the Indian church. The work in the schools and building operations prevented his devoting as much time as he wished to evangelistic work. Mrs. Saum conducted a sewing class and various religious meetings for the Christian women.

During their four years at Bilaspur Mr. Saum spent much time with his evangelists in preaching tours among the villages. In addition to this he gave special attention to the development of the Christian community, including some four out-stations where there are village Christians, and to the training of the Indian evangelists. He is desirous that the church should have a good report among those who are without, and that the native Christian workers may be more efficient in the work to which they have been called. He is devoted to the Indian people and is very patient and sympathetic in his dealings with them, and desires that they be given due credit for their part in mutual service.

Mr. and Mrs. Saum are now in America on their first furlough, having spent eight and a half years in India. Since coming home Mr. Saum has spent three months on the Men and Millions Team, and is now taking graduate work in the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. They expect to return to India this Autumn and have been appointed to Mungeli.

Three children bless their home; James Herbert, who was four years old when they went to India, and whom they shall have to leave in America to be educated; Edith Louise, born November 7, 1908, and Arthur McLean, born November 14, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Saum have found joy and satisfaction in mission service. They are earnest and wise workers in the Kingdom. They have done much to advance the cause of Christ in India, and, while doing so, have won a good name for themselves among all with whom they have to do. May the blessings of God the Father rest upon them in fullest measure now and always, and on the work in which they are engaged.

Children's Day has brought missionary inspiration to hundreds of thousands. Between one and two million people attend these services each year. Who among our people can not trace a spiritual blessing back to this great day. Nearly every missionary on the field received some of his early leadings for his work from the Children's Day festival. This glad celebration has had a large place in molding the thought and giving of all our leaders.

AMONG OUR MISSIONARIES.

Briefs from the Workers.

Japan reports twenty-eight graduates from the Middle School, twelve from the Girls' School, and four from the Bible College.

The athletic field of the Bible College in Jubbulpore, India, is being levelled off. A good field can be provided on the Silver Oaks compound.

Miss Mary Thompson is now visiting the churches in Australia. She has been in India for twenty-four years. Most of her time has been given to work in the zenanas.

Dr. Butchart has been appointed Superintendent of the Medical Department, and Guy W. Sarvis has been appointed Dean of the College Department of the University of Nanking.

The work of levelling the new playground for the Harda High School is well under way. It will be some little time before the foundation for the new school building can be laid.

Wilford H. Scott, of Jubbulpore, India, writes: "I am out in camp with our evangelists. This is real missionary work—this village touring, and I am more and more interested in it."

Alexander Paul of China has been operated upon for appendicitis. The operation was quite successful. He is coming home this summer for a short furlough, though he is entitled to a full year of rest.

The Annual India Convention was held this year in Jubbulpore. The presence of eight new and returned missionaries was a great joy to those on the field. Five Australian missionaries from the Poona District were present.

In India there have not been as many baptisms this year as last. Nevertheless, the year has been a good one. The missionaries are working hard and are in good spirits. The war has disturbed the work quite a bit.

Clarence H. Hamilton writes from Nanking as follows: "It is not the least of the wonderful privilege of service here to be in the midst of fine missionary personalities. These rare lives are an endless suggestion to one's own."

Miss Josepha Franklin, of India, is returning home on furlough by way of the Pacific. She proposes to arrive in time to attend the Los Angeles Convention. It will not cost any more to return by the Pacific than by the Atlantic.

W. H. Edwards, who is now in the College of Missions; W. R. Holder, who is at home on furlough, and Dr. and Mrs. Barger are preparing to leave America for Africa. They are greatly needed and will receive a most cordial welcome.

A. F. Hensey and wife have just returned home on furlough after more than four years of service at Bolenge, Africa. They are both well and in the best of spirits. They report that our Congo churches have now a combined membership of almost 5,000.

Wm. H. Erskine of Osaka, Japan, writes: "The night school goes on increasing. Eighty students are enrolled and more are expected. Twenty minutes each night is given to Bible study. All who attend the school will know something about Christianity."

Miss Lavenia Oldham is carrying on Miss Wirick's evangelistic work. She has a Sunday-school with seventy enrolled and an English Bible class of fifteen. On Saturday evening and Sunday mornings one of the evangelists preaches. Miss Bertha Clawson has charge of the tract distribution.

Miss Jessie Asbury states that during the two months while she was busy with various household duties and moving, the faithful Bible woman, Mrs. Suto, was going out in snow and wind and calling on the people in their dark and cold homes. In January she made eighty-four calls, and in February, seventy-five.

The most interesting event in China since the Eddy meetings is the work of Mr. Doan in the South Gate Chapel. His message has been acceptable everywhere. It has been especially helpful at this point. Over 190 persons sent in their names as desiring to study the Bible afresh or desiring to become inquirers.

David Rioch of Damoh, India, writes that at the Convention it was decided that he

should proceed home on furlough in the spring of 1916. He was entitled to his furlough this year, but the work would not permit him to take it. By the time he leaves India on furlough, he will have been eight and one-half years on the field.

Dr. E. I. Osgood of Chuchow, China, whose furlough is due this year, has decided to remain on the field until 1916. He has not led the Reform Society as far as he would like. He wants the men who are interested in Christianity to become Christians before he leaves for home. This is the reason for his postponing his furlough a year.

W. H. Hanna of Laoag, Philippine Islands, writes: "Our ten years of work has been a time of seed-sowing. The hospital work has given us prestige. A new generation has sprung up which knows nothing of the old time Romanism and this generation is found now in the Intermediate and High Schools. The time of reaping seems to be at hand."

Ray E. Rice of Damoh, India, states that the missionaries who have been in India for twenty-five years are the most enthusiastic of all. They have seen changes. They have seen Christian communities spring up where idolatry once reigned. They can see the hopeful sides now. Mr. Rice adds: "We like this country. It is going to be a great privilege to work here."

Thos. A. Young of Fukushima, Japan, writes: "We had one baptism at Shirakawa yesterday—this is an outstation from Fukushima and a very promising field. There are several more in Shirakawa as well as a number here in Fukushima who will be baptized in the near future. We are busy preparing for the Doan meetings.

Prospects are good. We will follow them with a week of evangelistic services."

Mrs. Maude W. Madden of Osaka, Japan, writes that the first meeting of the fathers of the kindergarten children was held in March. Quite a number were out and seemed glad that they were to have an opportunity to study Christianity. The regular monthly attendance of mothers was forty, besides other women. At the last meeting there were six factory women—superintendents—brought by one of the new Christian girls.

W. Remfry Hunt and family left San Francisco for China on the S. S. "China," on May 8th. Mr. Hunt visited the Seventh Street Church, Richmond, Va., of which he is the Living-link, while in this country. He also visited Transylvania University and Hamilton College. He spoke at the chapel hour for thirty minutes. By unanimous request of the students, he was asked to continue for another half hour, which he did, to the delight of all. Mr. Hunt left a profound impression upon the minds and hearts of all who heard him.

Thos. A. Young, of Fukushima, Japan, writes: "There have been two baptisms here since our last report. One woman and a girl of sixteen—both from excellent families and they will be a great help to the church. We have four more waiting for baptism and we hope to have the ordinance for these on Easter morning. The work is in good condition. For the month of February the Sunday-school averaged 130. We are looking forward to Mr. Doan's coming and are planning for a great meeting. I have sixty men enrolled in my English Bible class. Ishikawa San, our minister, and all the church members join us in Christian love to the churches at home."

Letters from the Field.

CHINA.

ITEMS FROM CHURCHES.

DR. E. I. OSGOOD.

The Chuchow District has had the worst time financially that I have ever known since I came to China. The rice crops of 1913 and 1914 have been failures and so were all the crops of wheat, beans and corn that came between. If the local government had not taken steps and shipped in rice, we would have had a famine, indeed. As it

is, it has taken most of the people's money out of the district so they have little to start on for the year. But the wheat and winter beans look good, so we hope for better things this year.

Our city reform society has not been able to raise so much money and push forward financial enterprises, but it has carried on two schools at the church for illiterate men and women. There were more than 150 men and women in attendance during the winter. The city teachers gave their time without charge and one of the rich men

found the money to finance the enterprise, so it cost the scholars nothing. They are just finishing a large stone bridge to the park, and when that is done they hope to put more buildings on the park and enlarge the present play grounds, and we are planting trees, so in time we hope for better things for the children. Our own schools are about as large as usual. We have about 150 day pupils. Eight pupils and two teachers were baptized this winter; also the wife of another teacher, who is himself a Christian.

I have just about finished organizing a Bible class after the Baker-Doan idea. Baker started one when he was here. We had to place it in the hands of a Chinese teacher after Baker left and he was unable to hold it together. So Doan got us to start another and I am trying to head it up. We have been having from fifty to one hundred men attending each Sunday and yesterday I called a number of them together to a dinner at the hospital and we elected officers and started the real organization. The first ones who expressed a desire to enter the class were not of the material upon which one could depend for permanent success, so we went after a number of educated men who are favorable to Christian teaching. The president of the class is a Christian man, a teacher in a private school. The vice-president is one of our own teachers but not yet an avowed Christian. Many of those who have expressed a wish to join the class are not Christians. Of course that is what we want and that is the same condition found in the organized classes in America. We have taken up the study of the book of Luke.

Did you ever hear a Chinese orchestra? You probably have, and know how sweet (?) music their tom-toms make. We plan to have such an orchestra attached to our class. When you come to visit us we will have them play. Hope it will not drive you out of town. I am beginning to rather like the noise they make. It really has some elements of music in it, but it takes a long while to discover it.

INDIA.

PLAGUE AND WORK.

GEO. E. MILLER, M.D.

Harda is like the Deserted Village; for our wives have gone to the hills, and the laughter and prattle of the little ones is no longer heard. The hot season is already settling down upon us like a stifling pall,

and we entomb ourselves in our bungalows a part of the day.

Another pall hangs over us worse than that of the heat, that most dreaded of diseases, PLAGUE. One to three victims are claimed each day, and the people are moving out and making temporary homes on the other side of the river. The hot season is really our friend just now, and with its aid we hope to check the disease before it becomes seriously epidemic. Our work is at a standstill. The schools are closed, and only eight to a dozen patients come to the hospital. We seldom get to help the plague stricken, for in their helpless inanition their friends just let them die. Two sisters became ill with the disease, and were left in a room to die. A day or two later the mother also died. Our Christians have set a fine example by being inoculated. I think all with the exception of two or three were inoculated. We missionaries also took the treatment. Mr. Eicher is just over it. He had fever yesterday. Dr. Fleming, who is now doing Zenana work, finds most of the homes deserted.

If we can not work out of doors, we find plenty to do inside. Mr. Eicher is especially busy with his reports and book-keeping. We all make use of such times for reading, study, writing, etc.

Monday Dr. Fleming will start on a five days' or weeks' tour. She will take some of the Bible-women with her, and they will concentrate their energies on the women of the villages which they visit. Mr. Eicher and I will go to Rahatgaon for a couple of days. This will be recalled as one of our out-stations. Mr. Moody and I were out there a few weeks ago. Our evangelists are out touring, and plan to reach Rahatgaon within a few days. We will meet them there. Thus we shall strive to make our influence felt somewhere, even though pestilence hinders the work here.

Our Christians are all here, so the usual church activities go on. Last evening at our Christian Endeavor meeting, the members voted to cut from the roll the names of those who had been absent from the meetings for three months or more. It is a healthful sign to see the members themselves getting after delinquents. Our own Sunday-school is active, but the outside classes are not held because of the plague. I must not omit one noted exception. One or two of our young men conceived the bright idea of having Sunday-school out amongst the people who are dwelling in their temporary hoots.

Work is being done on the grounds for

the new high school building. This is in Mr. Eicher's hands. Some day we expect to have a fine new building, dormitories, and a large play ground. This new equipment is sadly needed. The new hospital is completed, and will no doubt accommodate the maximum number of patients which we shall have. Thus we plan for the future, for we feel that the future is sure. Our Leader is arbiter of the future, and, trusting in him, we press forward.

May 25, 1915.

AFRICA.

WHEN THE EVANGELISTS COME IN.

HERBERT SMITH.

Evangelists from all our outposts visited us at Christmas time; even from far distant Bongale and Tumba. These two places were here in good force. All the evangelists have returned before this. I have not been able to write you an account of the last quarter of 1914.

You would be very interested in noting the enthusiasm with which the evangelists talk about their various fields. In fact some of them will tell us the same needs many times over just to see if we can do more for them. This is to be admired, but sometimes we are doing all we can do for the different fields. These men are at the very outposts; they gather such a wealth of information concerning the needs that if we could act on all we know our advance would be very much faster. These men live right among heathenism and they know all its horrors. During the last quarter we made a trip to some of our outposts and this was the thing which impressed me most, that the evangelists had to live daily among the heathen and yet to be separated from them.

In a heathen village everything is hostile to the things of the Gospel. Even the wearing of clothes is opposed by some since it is something new and may lead away from the way the fathers did. Now and again these evangelists snatch one here and there from the burning influence of superstition. In some places whole villages will go en masse towards the gospel, or Christians will attempt to build new villages on new sites so that they can be free as far as possible from the past. So in different ways the work grows and the people are won.

Itökö, the evangelist at Bongale, was here this time. This is the first time we have seen him since our return from furlough. He certainly had a good report to

make. He was very much alive to the needs of his field, and I will attempt to tell you some of the things he requested to be done.

First, he wanted us to increase the force in his district by four; not in Bongale itself, but in the towns near by. Of course there were very many more openings than four, but that is about the number he hoped he might get. There were two men up there who had been preaching for more than a year. He wished for these to be recognized as teachers of the Word, the Christians of the district to support them in their work. You may wonder why it was necessary to have these put on the list of evangelists. Well, first, they then can remain at their posts by the permission of the State; next, no local chief can remove them; next, the people themselves look upon them in a different light, and they have better success in their work. Itökö gained half of what he asked and we were sorry we could not give him all.

Next, he wanted a black-board for school work. He teaches school as well as preachers, and there are quite a number there who can now read the Word because of him. We gathered up some boards which had made our provision cases, and had a board made. I painted it twice with Moorine and that black-board went away up there 250 miles from here to do fine service.

Next, he wanted a letter written to the State Officer in his district asking permission for all who became Christians to live at Bongale. But of course he said for me "to work a book." All letters and papers are books to the native African and he will distinguish then as to the kind of book he wants. I wrote the letter and hoped it would be useful.

The last request was for this reason, that the war had thrown many out of work and the State had found it necessary to send them back to their native homes so that they might be able to live. Bongale is a made town of recent origin and while the Christians there were worrying no one, still the law had to be obeyed and home they had to go. We hope to obtain special permission for them to make their little Christian colony.

Busimumi and Luta came from Iyete with their inquirers. Busimumi is a little, short man. I have known him nearly ever since I have been in Congo. He has a bright, happy disposition. He and Mrs. Smith are great friends. He loves a joke, and can smile even when the joke is on him. His

great distress this time was that the canoe would not hold all the inquirers who would have come. "Wato bofokoke" (canoe not sufficient), he continued to tell us. But he had a nice little crowd with him and we were glad with him. We hope to get to Iyete soon and then I am sure Busimumi will be happy.

Ndemboji was here from Tumba. We call his section Imoma. There were three canoe loads besides those who came over land. You will remember they come over 200 miles. The chief who in August, 1912, asked me, "What shall we do if you go away and do not preach to us?" was with the number and he is a Christian. I did not remember him. How could I? When I saw him last in the jungle path he was a heathen with all its dirt and misery, and when he walked into our house this Christmas time he was a Christian with a Christian smile and clean clothes. He is the chief in the town where the body of Mr. Eldred rests.

At Bengi in the Goange district, almost the whole town is Christian. The teacher, Nkali, and wife report that those not baptized are the very old people and the children. We have stationed Efoloko as school teacher there. We find that the best place for a school is where there are Christians. In a heathen town it is almost impossible to have a school. I suppose this is one of the reasons that the State has not made any great attempts at education, since the heathen did not respond. We must be pioneers in the cause of schools as well as in very many other good things.

You will be glad to know that, while the outside world is involved in a terrible war, we here in Belgian Congo have been allowed to carry on our work almost undisturbed. We rejoice greatly that the brethren at home have not allowed the work to lag because of no money. You have continued your gifts and prayers as formerly, and we are happy in this.

No one can tell what the outcome of the war will be for us here. Belgian Congo may change hands* Personally, I hope not. The Belgians during the last five years have made an honest attempt to govern the Congo wisely and well. They had many good plans about to be launched for the benefit of the natives when the war cut them off. During these very trying times the Belgian government has done splendidly. There has been no native uprising and I think there will be none. There has been no extra tax levied and the usual yearly tax of \$1.80 has not been pressed. If a man

had the money to pay, he paid; if he did not, he was not molested because of non-payment. We hear that the Belgian Congo boats will now run from Liverpool, and they are expecting to run every three weeks as formerly.

We ask that the prayers of the brethren will continue for the cause of foreign missions.

Lotumbe.

JAPAN.

NOTES FROM TOKYO.

MARY F. LEDIARD.

School opened with such a great increase in attendance that we are delighted. Thirty-nine girls, fifty boys, and nine in the kindergarten.

Miss Parker sails May 15 and is beginning to get excited. My feelings can't be said to be the same kind. Mr. R. A. Doan is at present in the Akita district and we hear good reports from him.

The Three Year Campaign has begun in earnest in Tokyo now and the big tent at the Y. M. C. A. is crowded to the doors at every meeting. We attended a dinner the other night at which Count Okuma spoke as well as Baron Sakatani, Mayor of Tokyo; Baron Goto, the Minister of Education, and others. They all say Christianity is good and push it along, but it isn't quite good enough for them since they do not accept it. I wish one of them would come out and accept it, and then get up and say what he knows to be true. One man said, "It is all right and I want my children to be Christians, but ——" and the inference was, of course, that he himself didn't need it.

CUBA.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM CUBA.

W. L. BURNER.

We have met with very encouraging response to our appeal for the Manguito Chapel. This, as you know, is a mission of our Matanzas mission. We visited three sugar mills and are quite happy to say that they responded far beyond what we thought. We went to the secretaries, managers, and men of most influence. In the three mills we got \$70. This makes considerably over \$200 already in hand for the building there. We still have another mill to visit. The Society will need to provide \$300 more in order that we may have the Chapel. If you will find the man who will send us

the \$300, do not forget to put me in touch with him.

We baptized nine candidates at Manguito during the two days we were there. This makes twenty-two baptized there in five months. We also report another baptism in Union and two more in Jovellanos. This makes all told fifteen so far this month.

"We have been greatly cheered to have Brother Rains and his good wife with us. They have encouraged so much.

We have plenty of room to house a Day school in our present property in Matanzas, and should have one by all means. Our consuming need just now is a man and wife to take charge of such a school. You can

appreciate something of our need of a Chapel at Manguito when I tell you that we bought water for the temporary baptistry at the rate of a half a cent a gallon, and I had to rent canvas to enclose the tank, taking it with me from here. The tank was placed in the back yard of one of our member's homes. This fine group of people meets every Sunday in a private home to study the Word, and twice a month they have preaching by our evangelist in the same home.

We have half the money raised for the building, and if some of the Society will give the other \$300, then two of the members will give the lot, which is worth \$150.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

The topic for the last Sunday in June is "Song and Its Meaning." For the societies that use this date for a *missionary program* we offer the following interesting articles, written by missionaries especially for this Department. You will want a good selection of missionary hymns and an extra musical number or two.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

C. E. BENLEHR.

Gokal and Tyiya, his wife, lived near our church in Mungeli. He worked in the home of the pastor missionary. He went to the Himalaya Mountains with the missionary's wife as cook and handy man. The missionary's two little girls were quite fond of him, for he was really a kind-hearted, faithful Christian man. He and Tyiya had one little girl with black, snappy eyes and black hair. She was a free, happy girl, and loved her father and mother and home very much. She did not have much at home to make her happy, but she appreciated what she did have and was happy anyway. While the father was away another little girl came to the home. They were all doubly happy, for the people of India never fail to welcome the little ones, no matter how poor they may be. They were all rejoicing that the cool days were not far away, when the wife and little girls of the missionary should return, and with them the father to see

his little babe and to live at home with them again. They all rejoiced over the little one, but Tyiya had leprosy. Gokal gave up his work, for the missionaries do not have people work in their homes who are lepers or have lepers in their families. Little Black Eyes was sent to the mission home for girls in Bilaspur. Her little baby sister could no longer take her mother's milk with safety, and the father with much care and kindness looked after her feeding. We found work for Gokal at one of our leper asylums, and he and Tyiya now live at the place where a new home for the lepers is being built. Tyiya has improved very much, owing to having received good food and needed medicine. We do not expect that she will recover from the leprosy, but we have every reason to hope that Black Eyes and the little babe may not be affected. Among the Indian people living near here lepers usually live right at home with the families. I know of one village where the grandfather is a leper, and he lives with his children and grandchildren. In some cases the lepers are driven from their homes by their people, and are sometimes very harshly treated if they go unwillingly. Some time ago a man named Headless came to our home for lepers and he had open cuts across his back where he had been beaten with a heavy cane. We felt very sorry for him, as we do for all who are so afflicted, and we are glad when they find the comfort

of the home provided for them; and we are more than happy when children like Black Eyes and her baby sister can be saved from exposure to a disease so terrible. Had Gokal and Tiyi not known and trusted the missionaries, they would have done just as the people do who are living all about us.

Mungeli, C. P., India.

THE RIPENING FRUIT.

THOMAS A. YOUNG.

The accompanying picture shows one of the results of the work of Miss Rose Johnston when she worked here in Japan, in the Sendai district. Miss Johnson is now in America, and she may be surprised when she sees this article, but I want to tell the story of this Sunday-school. Several years ago Miss Johnson visited the town of Iizaka—about five miles from Fukushima. It is a town of about 5,000 people—has a great many hot springs, and is a health resort for all this part of Japan. It is also a very wicked place.

Miss Johnson found one or two Christians, but no active work. Plainly and earnestly she talked to one of them, Suda San (the one marked No. 1 in the picture), and asked him why he did not

organize a Sunday-school and start some active Christian work? Her words stirred a heart already feeling its responsibility for others and kindled a flame that has gone on increasing and growing brighter ever since.

This picture shows only a part of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of about one hundred and thirty. In the picture the children are grouped around a heathen shrine which is near to the little church building. In front can be seen (No. 1) Suda San, the superintendent of the Sunday-school; No. 2, Mrs. Young, and also three of the church members. There are now seven Christians—all earnest and interested in the work.

Every Tuesday we visit Iizaka and hold Sunday-school, and following that meeting a church service. Twice a month the pastor of the Fukushima church preaches to them, and twice a month I hold a Bible class—studying with them the Gospel of Mark.

Every Sunday morning the seven Christians hold a morning service for inquirers. There are about seven men and fifteen women who are studying with a view to becoming Christians. At this service the Lord's Supper is always observed. This Sunday morn-



Sunday-school at Tizaka, Japan. Mrs. T. A. Young in the foreground.

ing meeting is always in charge of the Christians—each taking his turn at being leader.

It has been the superintendent's prayer for several years that out from this Sunday-school there should come a preacher and a Bible-woman who should work in Iizaka for the building up of the church and Sunday-school. His prayer is about to be answered, for we are making plans for one of the girls to enter our school this spring to prepare for Bible-woman's work, and one of the Christians, a splendid young school teacher, has expressed the hope of being able to give all his time to the Lord's work. This is the ripening fruit of the seed sown by Miss Johnston several years ago.

This school is supported for this year by Mrs. Margaret Pugh, Bauman Building, Kalamazoo, Michigan. This kind of work offers a splendid opportunity to Endeavor Societies, for these schools can be supported for a whole year for from \$30 to \$45. Surely when such results are being obtained, such a work is worthy of support from all of our many Christian Endeavor Societies.

Japan and all other mission fields need this kind of work. Will your society have a share in it? "Inasmuch as ye did unto one of these, My brethren, even these least, ye did it unto Me," the Master will say.

Fukushima, Japan.

FOR THE MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

Here is just a little plan our society used last missionary subject. As I was leader, I asked several of the Endeavorers several days ahead of time to act as missionaries, giving them a country to represent—asking them to tell us briefly what had been accomplished by way of missionary work, and giving us

their plans for future attainments. The seats were arranged in a boat shape, and we pretended that we were sending a missionary boat out over the world. A large map of the world was on the wall, and as we neared the different countries a flag master would put a tiny flag of that country on the map. The young people caught the spirit and took part promptly and enthusiastically.

MRS BERT KNIGHT.

King City, Missouri.

We have divided our Endeavor Society into two sections; one will be known as the Foreign Missionary Team and the other as the Home Missionary Team. These two divisions, with a captain over each side, are going to contest for money for the two missionary societies of our church. We hope in this way to raise at least \$50 for the Foreign Society and the American Society.

GLEN HARTER.

Marion, Indiana.

YOUR VACATION.

We know of no pleasanter or more helpful way to spend ten days of your rest period than at a summer missionary conference. There you will enjoy and find a combination of study and recreation that will stimulate you wonderfully, physically and spiritually.

Send a delegate from your society. It will mean a great awakening in missionary interest for the whole church.

Places and dates are as follows:

Blue Ridge, N. C. . . . June 25 to July 4
Silver Bay, N. Y. . . . July 9 to July 18
Ocean Park, Me. . . . July 22 to July 30
Asilomar, Cal. July 2 to July 11
Estes Park, Colo. . . . July 16 to July 25
Lake Geneva, Wis. . . . Aug. 6 to Aug. 15

If you are interested, send for full information.

BOOK NOTICES.

A POCKET MANUAL OF PRAYER. By Wm. B. Phillips. (Standard Publishing Company, Cincinnati; 50 cents.)

There are prayers illustrating pastoral intercession, prayers suitable to the sanctuary and to the home. Many people will find these prayers suggestive and helpful. This is particularly true of young Christians.

"THE CROSS IN JAPAN"—A GREAT BOOK.

M. E. MADDEN.

Do you know this is the title of a missionary book, written by our own Brother Hagin, of Tokyo, Japan, who has been one of our missionaries here for fifteen years? Have you bought it? Why don't you buy it, read it, and let it accomplish in your life and the life of your church its work of inspiration?

Maybe you don't know what a good book it is! Well, then, let me introduce it to you. It is a large book of 360 pages, but don't let that frighten you, for there is something good on every page. It is a sure missionary book from start to finish. The central thought is expressed by a quotation from the introduction, "Every contribution of a life or a fortune to missions is a direct contribution towards the peace, the tranquillity, and the well-being of the entire world."

This is the best distinctively missionary book on Japan yet published. It is divided into four parts and an appendix, and you will never want to have this appendix cut out!

I. "The Field," various descriptions of Japan.

II. "The Missionary," a fine account of all missionary work.

III. "The Kingdom," the progress of Christianity in Japan.

IV. "The Opportunity," a great exhortation.

There are twenty-five illustrations, all right to the point, except the frontispiece, a Japanese girl "Trumming the Samisen," which in subsequent editions should be replaced by the picture of the worthy author. But even now, if you will look opposite page 108, you will see his benign countenance, as that is he sitting on the chair. Brother

Erskine and Pastor Takagi flank him and make an Oriental-Occidental background!

The greatest chapters in this truly great book are "The prevalence of idolatry," "What the missionary has done," "The growth of the Kingdom," and "Claims for sympathy."

The Appendix is interesting and valuable, as are the extracts before each chapter.

There are a few errors, mostly typographical and grammatical, but only one needs notice. Brother Hagin speaks of the Japanese eating "toadstools." Unlike the Irishman, he does not know the way to distinguish mushrooms and toadstools,—if you eat them and live, they are mushrooms; if you eat them and die, they are toadstools.

As a fellow worker, I congratulate Brother Hagin on his accurate work. He has made a great and distinct contribution towards unity of East and West. Our mission adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"We view with great appreciation and approval the publication of 'The Cross in Japan.' We trust it will render great service in calling the attention of the Christian world anew to the importance of Japan as a mission field needing large reinforcements. We commend it to the brotherhood and hope it will have a large circulation. We congratulate Brother Hagin upon this splendid piece of work."

"The Cross in Japan" is published by Revell Company, and the price is \$1.50. It can be secured from the Foreign Society, Cincinnati, Ohio, or from any good bookstore.

Now my introduction is over! You know the book! Buy it and read it; buy it and give it to some one who cannot buy it! I wish every home in our brotherhood would buy a copy of this book!

Osaka, Japan.

Don't Waste Money

Buying inferior song books for your church, Sunday-school and young people's meetings. Buy the best, "Sacred Songs for the Sunday School" (Carmina Sacra), 250 numbers. Orchestrated. Just out. New. Large pages. Embossed cloth, red edges. High grade, low price. \$27 per 100. This ad and 30 cents (silver) will bring sample. Front Rank Press, 2710 Pine, St. Louis, Mo. 329